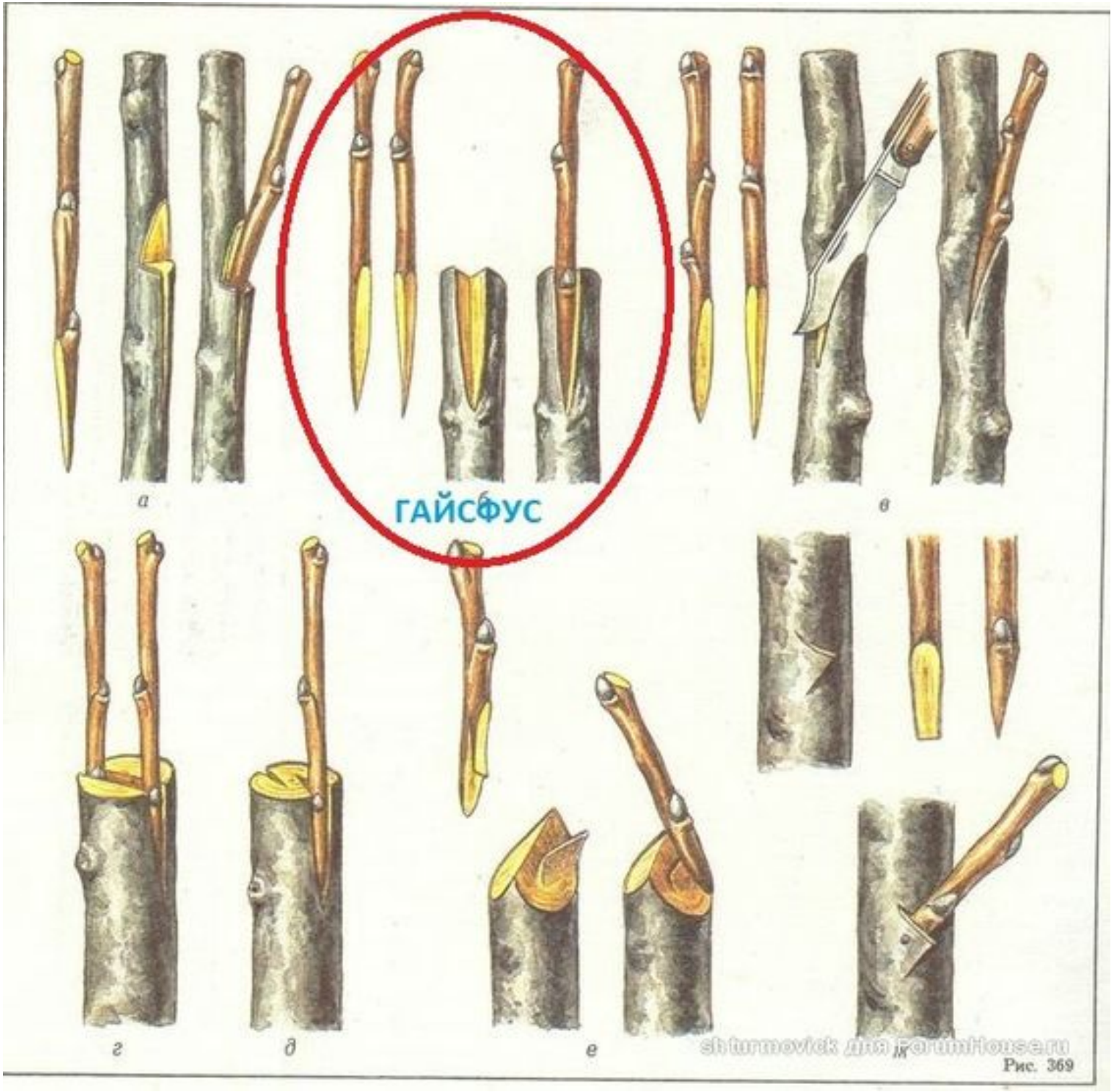


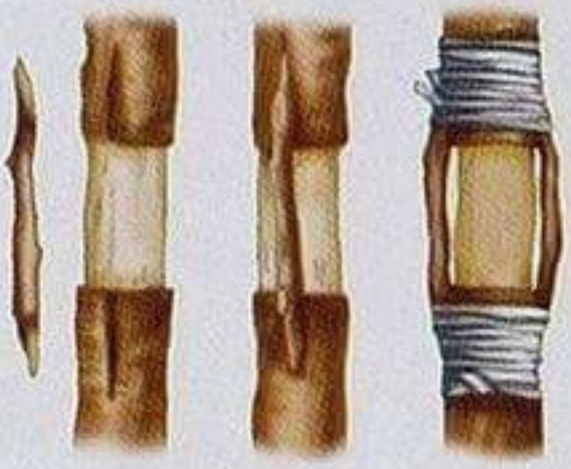
Рис. 369

INJERTOS DE RAMA

inglés doble

inglés

por aproximación



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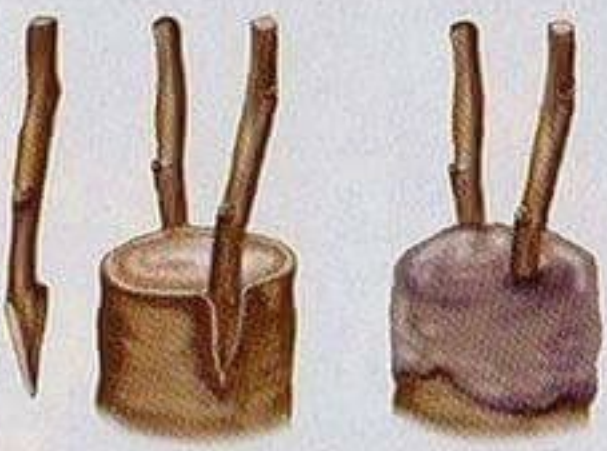
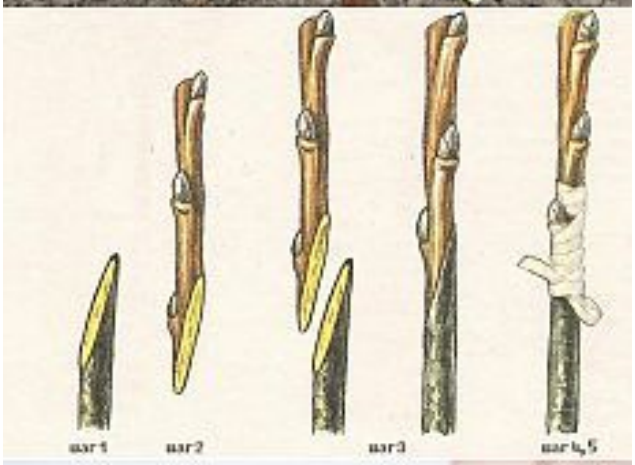


de corona

a caballo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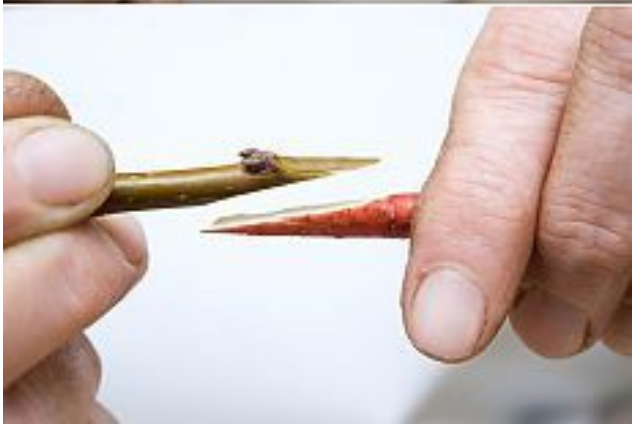

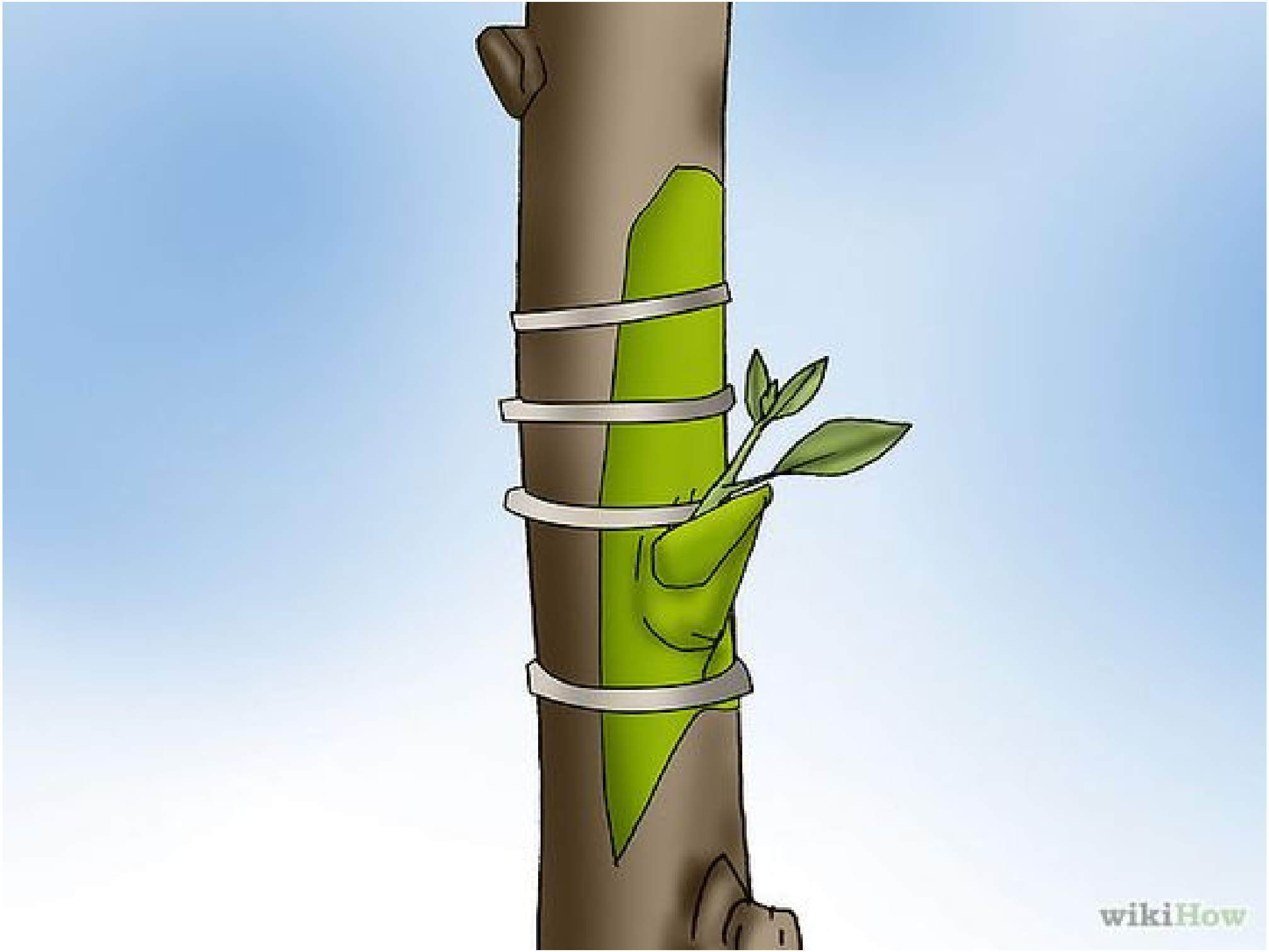
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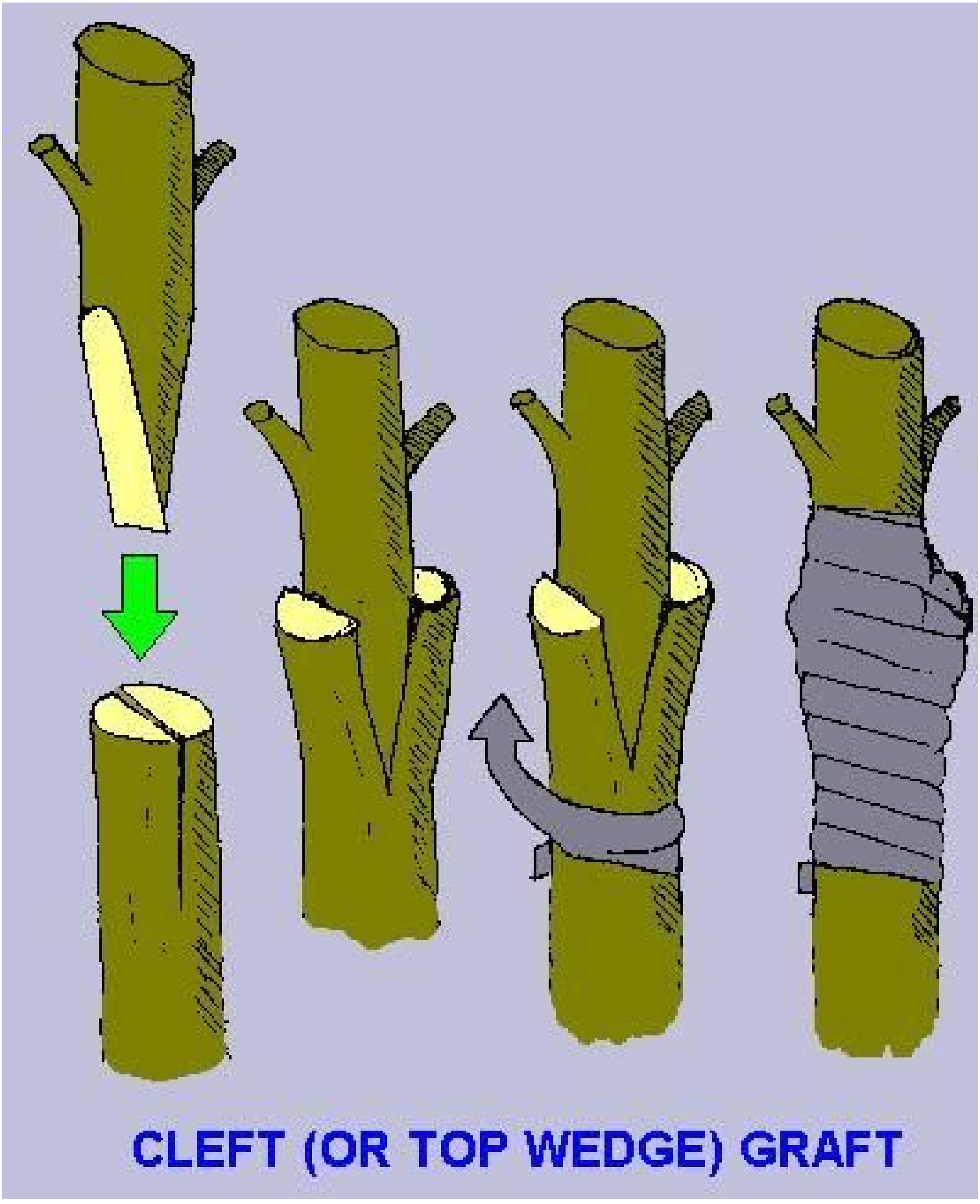

CLEFT (OR TOP WEDGE) GRAFT

Plants That Naturally Repel Pests

Plant	To repel
Marigolds	Mosquitoes, aphids
Nasturtiums	Whiteflies, cabbage loopers, aphids, many beetles, squash bugs
Petunias	Aphids, asparagus beetles, leafhoppers, squash bugs, tomato hornworms
Basil	Houseflies, mosquitoes
Lavender	Moths, fleas, flies, mosquitoes
Lemongrass, lemon thyme, lemon balm, mint, rosemary	Mosquitoes
Thyme	Whiteflies, cabbage loopers, cabbage maggots, corn earworms, whiteflies, tomato hornworms
Dill	Aphids, squash bugs, spider mites, cabbage loopers, tomato hornworms
Fennel	Aphids, slugs, snails
Allium family (chives, onions, leeks, shallots)	Slugs, aphids, carrot flies, cabbage worms
Chrysanthemums	Roaches, ants, Japanese beetles, ticks, silverfish, lice, fleas, bedbugs, spider mites, harlequin bugs, root-knot nematodes

rose troubles

15 HERBAL TEAS
for Every Ailment

HELLONATURAL.CO

GREEN TEA

*High in antioxidants
*Reduces bad cholesterol
*Promotes healthy cell growth
*Has a relaxing and calming effect

BLACK TEA

*Lowers the risk of heart disease and diabetes
*Regulates blood sugar levels
*Has anti-inflammatory properties

OOLONG TEA

*Aids weight management
*Helps alleviate skin conditions

WHITE TEA

*Has the highest antioxidant properties
*Low in caffeine
*Can lower cholesterol and blood pressure
*It's antibacterial

ROOIBOS

*It's naturally caffeine-free
*Has benefits for skin irritations
*Contains cancer fighting properties

PEPPERMINT

*Decongestant
*Anti-inflammatory
*Helps suppress the appetite

DRIED GINGER

*Has antihistamine properties
*Anti-inflammatory
*Eases motion sickness
*Great flavor booster

STINGING NETTLE

*Recommended remedy for seasonal allergies
*Energy booster
*Great for treating arthritis

YERBA MATE

*Helps open up respiratory passages
*Lowers lipids, leading to reduced cholesterol and lower blood pressure

LEMON BALM

*Has calming effects
*Helps with the common cold and other respiratory issues
*Alleviates digestive problems
*Helps treating headaches and toothaches

CHAMOMILE

*Great for treating sleep and stomach troubles
*Antibacterial

HIBISCUS

*Refreshing
*Helps lower blood pressure
*Naturally high in vitamins
*Diuretic

RED CLOVER

*Lessens menopausal symptoms
*Can help protect against cardiovascular disease
*Can reduce the Prostate-specific antigen

DANDELION

*Stimulate digestion
*Can be used to treat hepatitis, jaundice and dyspepsia
*Lessens hot flashes
*Combats the formation of kidney stones.

CINNAMON

*Lowers cholesterol
*Fights viruses
*Increases antioxidants
*Alleviates arthritis symptoms

HERBAL First Aid Kit

Calendula Extract
Cuts & scrapes, minor burns, inflamed rashes

Chamomile Flowers
Calming, indigestion, wounds, rashes

Fennel Seeds
Indigestion, gas, bloating, increase breast milk

Ginger Root
Nausea, vomiting, menstrual cramps

Lavender
Stress, anxiety, sleep, minor burns, cold sores

Lemon Balm Leaf
Restlessness, irritability, indigestion, sleep

Marshmallow Root
Mouth & throat sores, heartburn, cough, indigestion

Oatmeal
Itchy rashes, anxiety, sleep, stress

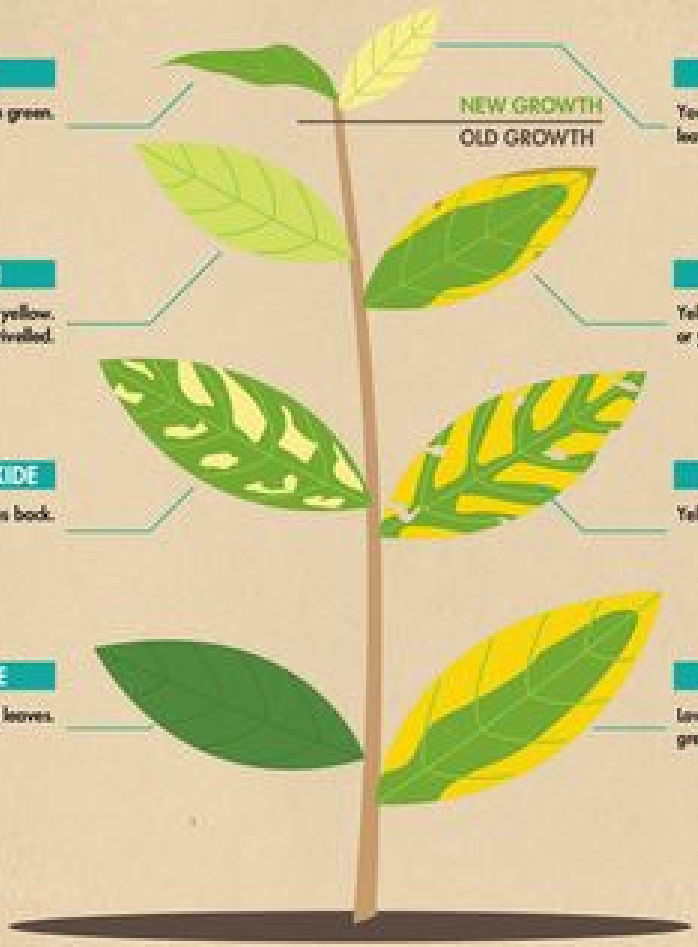
Peppermint Leaf
Nausea, indigestion, gas, congestion

Red Raspberry Leaf
Uterine tonic, pregnancy nausea, diarrhea

Stinging Nettles Leaf
Iron-rich, seasonal allergies, water retention

Earth Mama Angel Baby® ORGANICS

PLANT DEFICIENCY GUIDE



CALCIUM
New leaves misshaped or stunted. Existing leaves remain green.

IRON
Young leaves are yellow and white with green veins. Mature leaves are normal.

NITROGEN
Upper leaves are light green where lower leaves are yellow. Bottom or older leaves are yellow and shrivelled.

POTASSIUM
Yellowing at the tips and edges, usually in younger leaves. Dead or yellow patches develop on leaves.

CARBON DIOXIDE
White deposits on leaves. Stunted growth, and the plant dies back.

MANGANESE
Yellow spots and elongated holes between veins.

PHOSPHATE
Leaves are darker than normal and loss of leaves.

MAGNESIUM
Lower leaves turn yellow from outside going in, veins remain green.

REFERENCES http://www.growmeafood.com/gardening/identifying-plant-nutrient-deficiencies/

http://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu/files/pub/az1105.pdf

desima
BRINGING NATURE HOME

see more at www.desima.co

Signs of Nutrient Deficiency

Calcium: New leaves misshapen or stunted. Existing leaves remain green.

Iron: Young leaves are yellow and white with green veins. Mature leaves are normal.

Nitrogen: Upper leaves are light green where lower leaves are yellow. Bottom or older leaves are yellow and shrivelled.

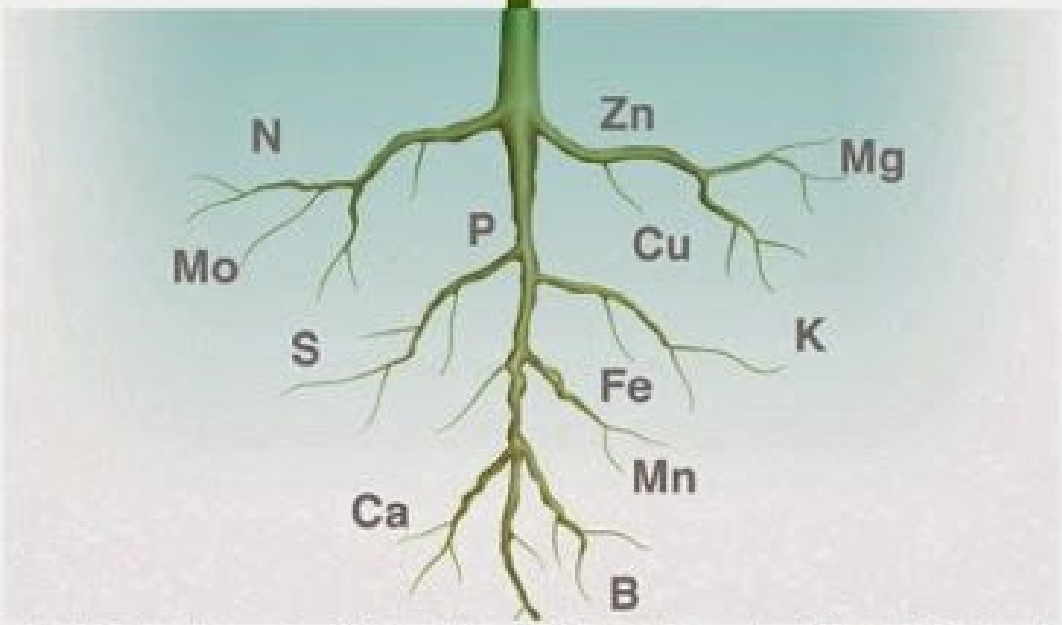
Potassium: Yellowing at the tips and edges, usually in younger leaves. Dead or yellow patches develop on leaves.

Carbon Dioxide: White deposit on leaves. Stunted growth, and plants die back.

Manganese: Yellow spots and or elongated holes between veins.

Phosphate: Leaves are darker than normal and loss of leaves.

Magnesium: Lower leaves turn yellow from outside going in. Veins remain green.



Macro Elements
N - Nitrogen
P - Phosphorous
K - Potassium

Secondary Elements
Ca - Calcium
Mg - Magnesium
S - Sulphur

Micro Elements
Fe - Iron
B - Boron
Zn - Zinc
Cu - Copper
Mn - Manganese
Mo - Molybdenum

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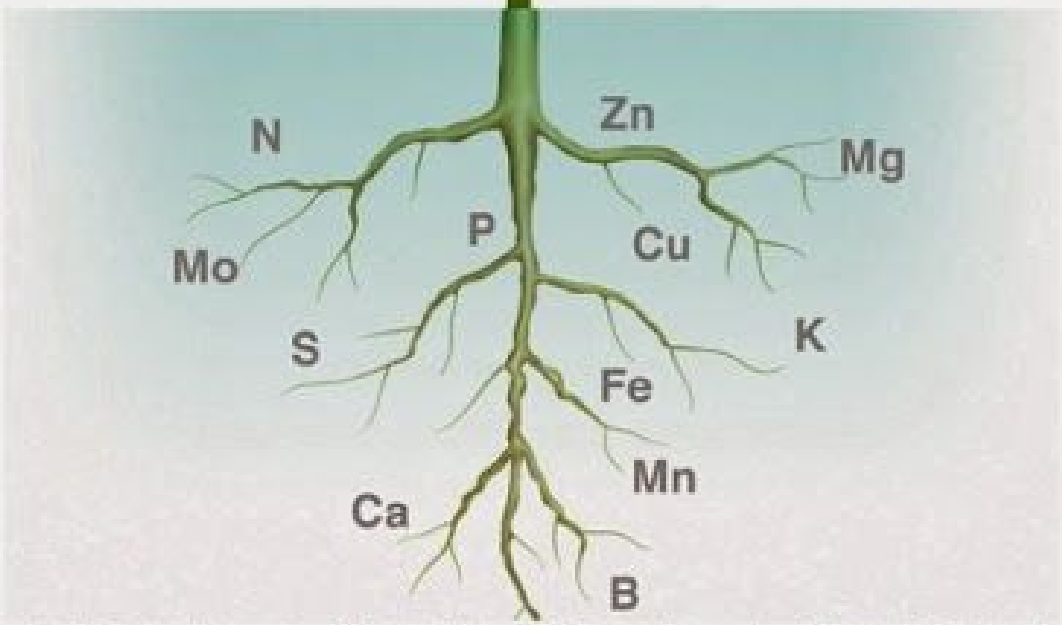

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12 Mosquito REPELLENT PLANTS

including planting instructions AND OTHER USES

Lemon Balm

Bee Balm

Marigold

Ageratum

Catnip

Lavender

Rosemary

Basil

Scented Geranium

Lemon Balm

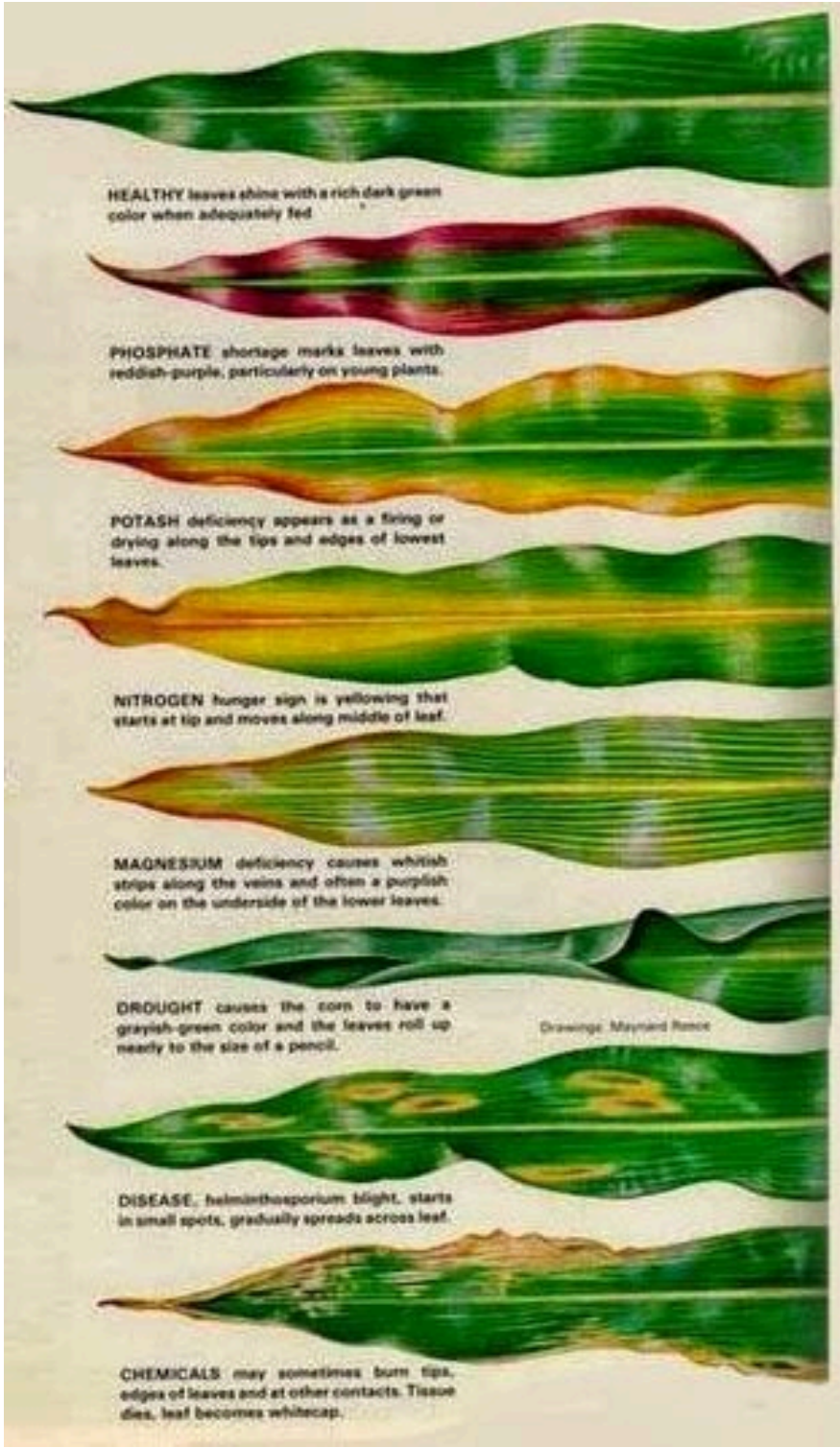
Peppermint

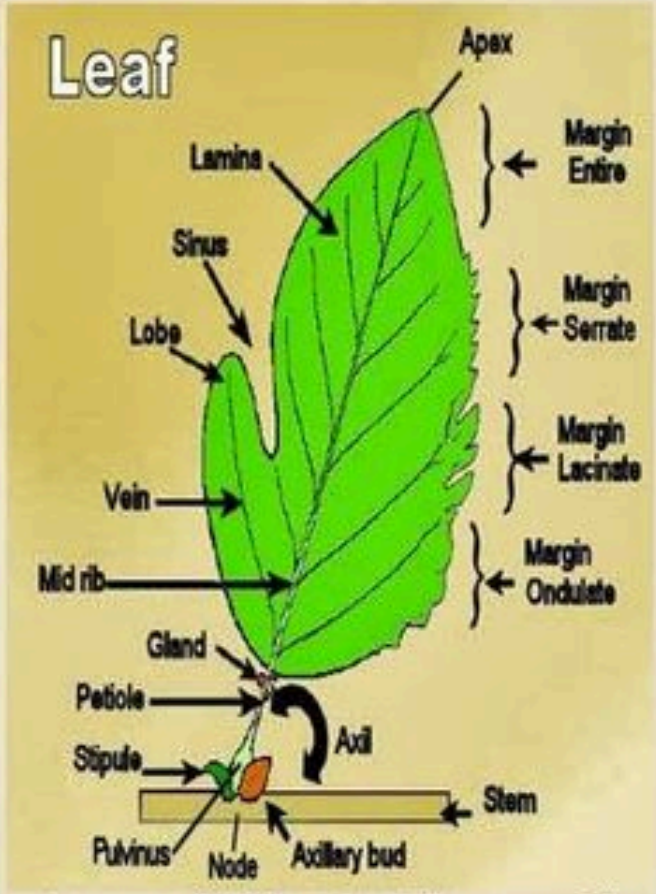
Pennyroyal

livingarichwithcoupons.com

Cut too high
Cut too low
Correct cut

Nutrient Deficiency Problems


HEALTHY leaves shine with a rich dark green color when adequately fed
PHOSPHATE shortage marks leaves with reddish-purple, particularly on young plants.
POTASH deficiency appears as a firing or drying along the tips and edges of lowest leaves.
NITROGEN hunger sign is yellowing that starts at tip and moves along middle of leaf.
MAGNESIUM deficiency causes whitish strips along the veins and often a purplish color on the underside of the lower leaves.
DROUGHT causes the corn to have a grayish-green color and the leaves roll up nearly to the size of a pencil.
Drawings: Maynard Reece
DISEASE, helminthosporium blight, starts in small spots, gradually spreads across leaf.
CHEMICALS may sometimes burn tips, edges of leaves and at other contacts. Tissue dies, leaf becomes whitecap.



Aquaponics Survival Communities

10 HEALING HERBS *for Any Ailment*

HELLONATURAL.CO

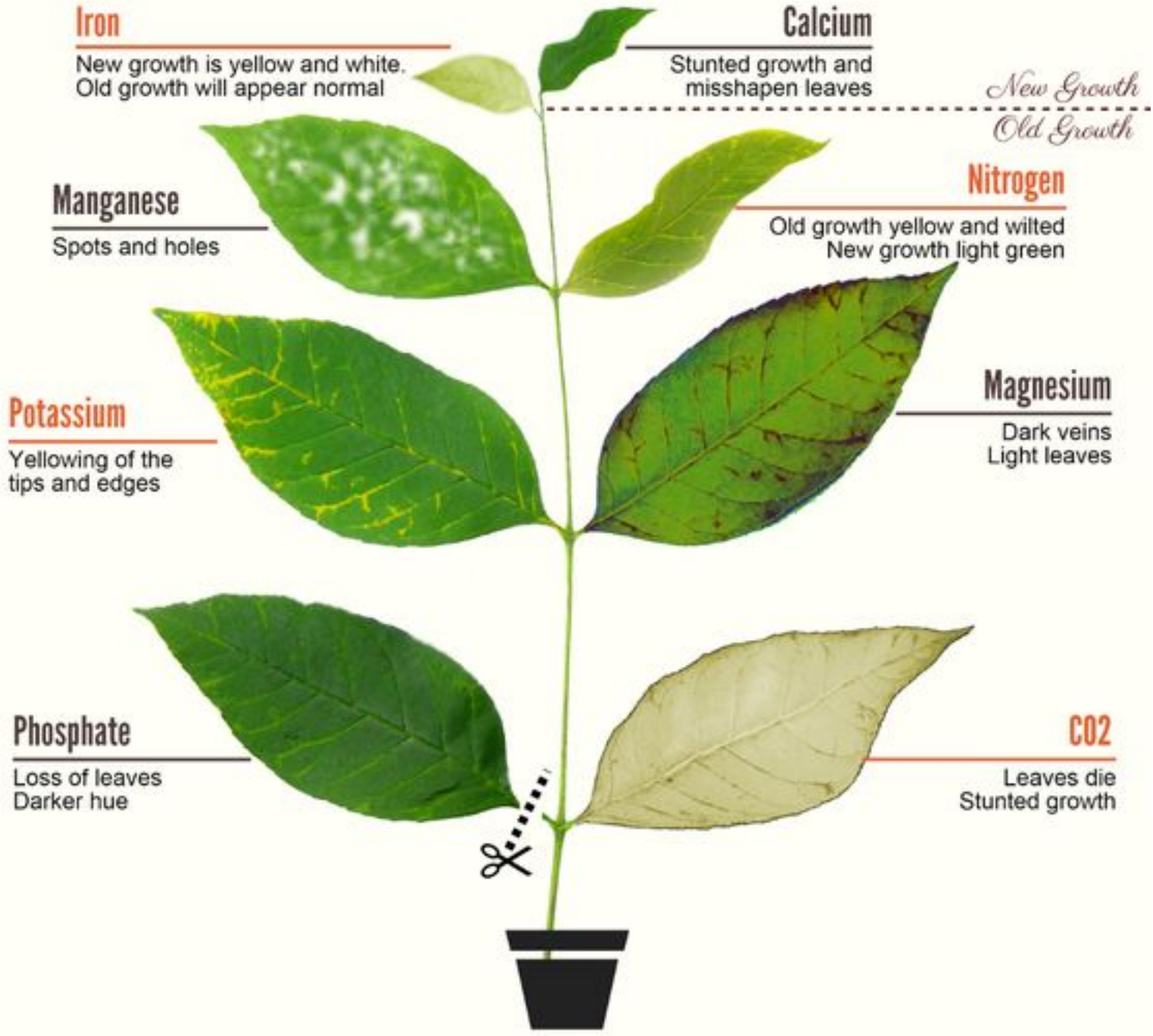
Easy, Safe, Kitchen Remedies
to Get a Handle on Garden Pests

Remedy	Pest	Process
• Cinnamon	• Fungus	• Sprinkle on seedlings affected by damping-off disease (a fungus that proliferates in the damp seedling environment and attacks and kills the young stems and roots).
• Garlic	• All insect pests	• Make a garlic plant spray by pureeing two bulbs of garlic. Pour 1/2 cup boiling water over garlic, cover, and steep overnight. Strain, put in a spray bottle. Spray the bottoms of leaves daily, every few days, or once per week.
• Orange and banana peels	• Ants and aphids	• Orange peels contain d-Limonene, which breaks down the waxy coating on ants and aphids and kills them. Cut up peels and bury one to two inches deep in soil. Alternatively, scatter peels around stems or hang from branches.
• Milk	• Mildew	• Mix with equal parts water and apply to tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, and other plants to control mildew.
• Apple cider vinegar	• Aphids and fruit flies	• Put a small amount of apple cider vinegar in a jar next to plants. Aphids and fruit flies will be attracted, fall in, and drown.
• Hot peppers or ginger	• All insect pests (also deters rodents)	• Both contain capsaicin, which burns insects. Combine 1 quart of water, 1 squirt of castile soap, and 1 tablespoon of cayenne pepper or ginger. Try on a small portion of plant first. Dilute further if it causes leaf damage.
• Baking soda	• Fungus	• Mix 3 tablespoons in a quart of water and put in a spray bottle. Spray plants every few days until the fungus is gone.
• Beer	• Snails and Slugs	• Put a little beer in a shallow container and place it in the garden. Slugs and snails crawl in, but can't crawl out.
• Castile soap	• Aphids, spider flies, white flies	• Mix 5 tablespoons soap with 1 gallon of water. Test on small portion. If the solution damages the foliage, dilute further.
• Eggshells	• Slugs, cutworms, other insects	• Crush shells and sprinkle them on top of the soil around stems. Slugs, cutworms, and other insects are repelled by the sharp edges.

FIX.com

5 MIN GUIDE: FRESHWATER NUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES

BY: AQUATHUSIAST



FOR MORE INFO, VISIT:
aquathusiast.com/nutrientdeficiency

A PROJECT BY:

AQUATHUSIAST

Sources:
aquathusiast.com
flickr.com/photos/evelynfitzgerald

Deficiency Chart of Micronutrients

Boron: Discoloration of leaf buds. Breaking and dropping of buds

Sulphur: Leaves light green. Veins pale green. No spots.

Manganese: Leaves pale in color. Veins and venules dark green and reticulated

Zinc: Leaves pale, narrow and short Veins dark green. Dark spots on leaves and edges.

Magnesium: Paleness from leaf edges. No spots Edges have cup shaped folds. Leaves die and drop in extreme deficiency.

Phosphorus: Plant short and dark green. In extreme deficiencies turn brown or black. Bronze colour under the leaf.

Calcium: Plant dark green. Tender leaves pale. Drying starts from the tips. Eventually leaf bunds die.

Iron: Leaves pale. No spots. Major veins green.

Copper: Pale pink between the veins. Wilt and drop.

Molybdenum: Leaves light green/ lemon yellow/ornge. Spots on whole leaf except veins. Sticky secretions from under the leaf.

Potassium: Small spots on the tips, edges of pale leaves. Spots turn rusty. Folds at tips.

Nitrogen: Stunted growth. Extremely pale color. Upright leaves with light green/yellowish.Appear burnt in extreme deficiency.

THE COLOUR REPRESENTED ARE INDICATIVE.
THEY MAY VARY FROM PLANT TO PLANT

Ways to Identify Wildflowers - By Flower Color

BLUE FLOWERS

Bellflower (Creeping) *Blue Flag* *Blue-eyed Grass* *Bluebells (Virginia)* *Bluets* *Chicory* *Lobelia (Great)*

BROWN FLOWERS

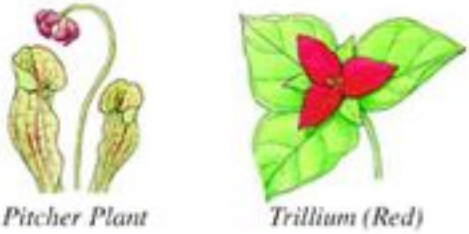
Cattails *Ginger (Wild)*

GREEN FLOWERS

Fairy Bells *Green Dragon* *Poison Ivy* *Ragweed*

Twisted-stalk *Sarsaparilla (Wild)* *Solomons Seal (Great)* *Stinging Nettle* *Virginia Creeper*

MAROON FLOWERS



Pitcher Plant *Trillium (Red)*

ORANGE FLOWERS

Hawkweed *Tiger Lily* *Touch-me-not (Spotted)*

PINK FLOWERS

Clover (Rabbit-foot) *Clover (Red)* *Deptford Pink* *Fireweed* *Joe-Pye Weed (Eastern and Spotted)* *Lady Slipper (Pink)*

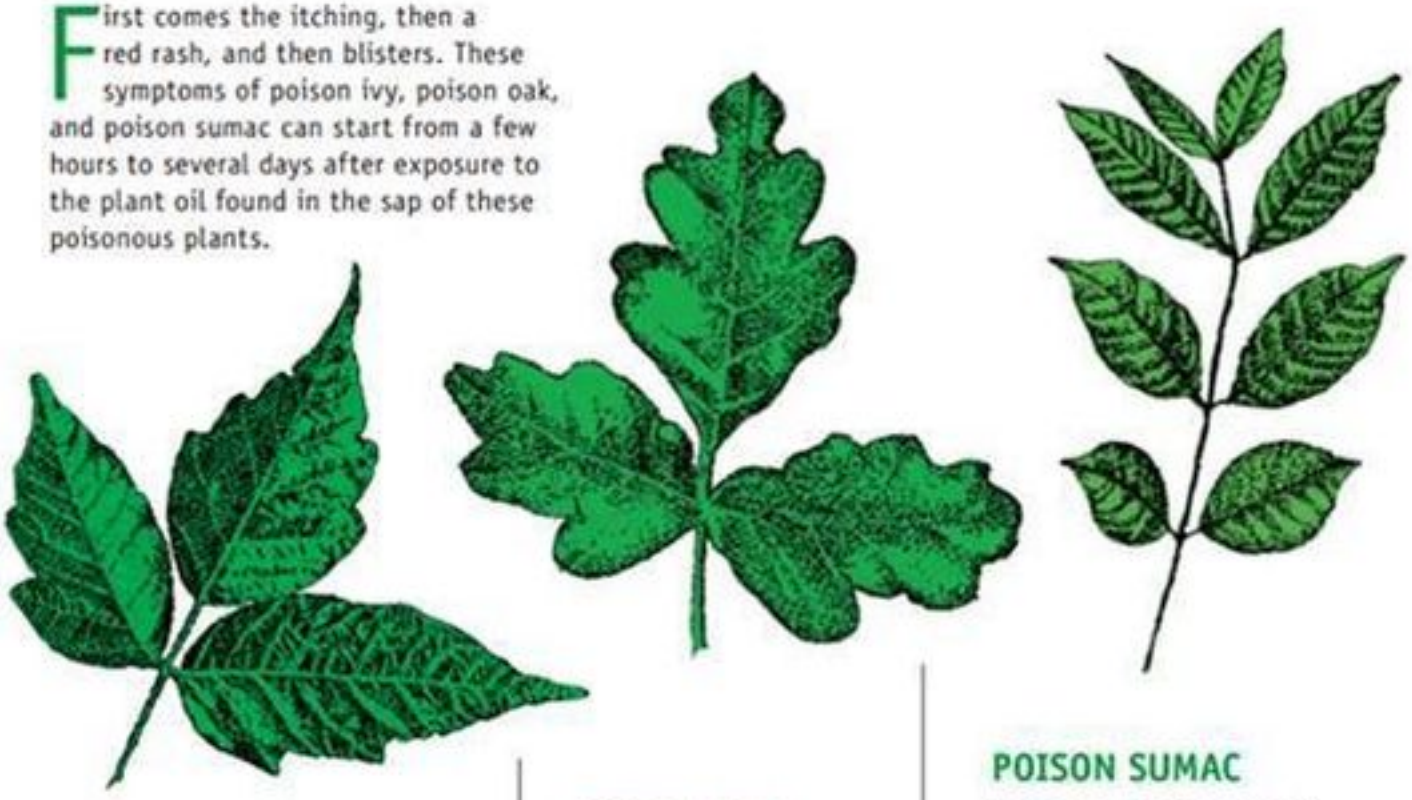
Lapland Rosebay *Laurel (Sheep)* *Meadow Rue* *Meadowsweet* *Milkweed* *Rosybells* *Smartweed (Water)* *Steeplebush*

©Sheri Amsel

Put any of these plants in your garden or on your patio this summer. Mosquitoes absolutely hate them!

Outsmarting Poison Ivy and Other Poisonous Plants

First comes the itching, then a red rash, and then blisters. These symptoms of poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac can start from a few hours to several days after exposure to the plant oil found in the sap of these poisonous plants.



POISON IVY

Found throughout the United States except Alaska, Hawaii, and parts of the West Coast. Can grow as a vine or shrub. Each leaf has three glossy leaflets, with smooth or toothed edges. Leaves are reddish in spring, green in summer, and yellow, orange, or red in fall. May have white berries.

POISON OAK

Grows as a low shrub in the eastern United States, and in tall clumps or long vines on Pacific Coast. Fuzzy green leaves in clusters of three are lobed or deeply toothed with rounded tips. May have yellow-white berries.

POISON SUMAC

Grows as a tall shrub or small tree in bogs or swamps in Northeast, Midwest, and parts of the Southeast. Each leaf has clusters of seven to 13 smooth-edged leaflets. Leaves are orange in spring, green in summer, and yellow, orange, or red in fall. May have yellow-white berries.

Sources: National Park Service; Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY

THE SIGNS

Edges & tips of leaves become yellow

HOW TO FIX

Bury citrus rinds in soil at base of plant. Add compost rich in fruit or veggie waste.

ZINC DEFICIENCY

THE SIGNS

Leaves show signs of light discoloration between large veins

HOW TO FIX

Spray with kelp extract.

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY

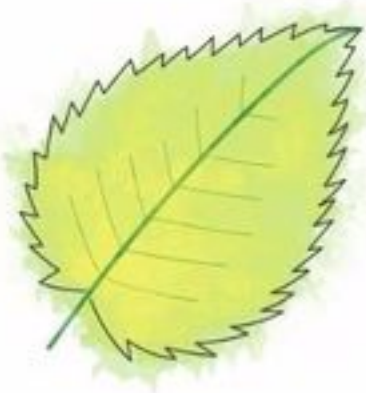
THE SIGNS

Tips & center vein in leaves become yellow

HOW TO FIX

Add organic compost like manure or coffee grounds to the soil.

IRON DEFICIENCY



THE SIGNS

Leaves become yellow & have small, green veins

HOW TO FIX

Determine the pH level of your soil & lower the pH to under 7. Then reduce the amount of phosphorus in the soil.

CALCIUM DEFICIENCY

THE SIGNS

Leaves become misshapen

HOW TO FIX

Determine if your soil is acidic or alkaline. For alkaline soil use gypsum & for acidic soil use lime.

MAGNESIUM DEFICIENCY

THE SIGNS

Leaves show signs of white stripes along veins

HOW TO FIX

Add organic compost rich in magnesium, or add Epsom salts or lime to the soil.

Evaluate & Improve Your Soil

Your Guide to Soil Amendments

What type of soil do you have?

loam

Loam is an ideal soil composed of sand, silt, clay and organic matter. It retains nutrients and water while allowing excess water to drain away. Loam soil feels soft and crumbly and is easy to work over a wide range of moisture conditions. A handful of loam holds its shape when squeezed, and crumbles when squeezed harder.

clay

Clay is slow draining, slow to warm in the spring, and compacts easily (making it difficult for plant roots to grow). It has a tendency to be alkaline and retain water. This heavy, poorly draining soil forms into a sticky, hard mass when squeezed.

sand

Sand has a lower moisture holding capacity (must be watered more frequently), lower nutrient holding capacity (must be fertilized more often), subject to wind and water erosion, tills easily, and warms up quickly. A handful crumbles and wont form a ball.

Suggested Soil Amendments

LOOSENS HEAVY SOILS

IMPROVES DRAINAGE

ABSORBS & RETAINS MOISTURE

ENRICHES POOR SOIL

To find products, GO TO SCHULTZ.COM | SCHULTZ

Soil Maintenance & Gardening Tips

- Mix plant food with the top 1-3" of soil every season and every time you plant.
- To maintain a sustainable garden, feed your soil, not your plants.
- Don't dig when soil is too wet or too dry. You will compact your soil (if it's too wet) and destroy its beneficial qualities.
- Avoid overtilling - the churning of the soil also awakens weed seeds buried in the soil, and charging the soil with air increases the activity of soil microorganisms, burning up valuable organic matter.
- Always plant in a weed-free garden. If you eliminate weeds from the start, you will have an easier time managing them during the growing season.

SHAPE & ARRANGEMENT

Acicular
needle shaped

Falcate
hooked or sickle shaped

Orbicular
circular

Rhomboid
diamond-shaped

Acuminate
tapering to a long point

Flabellate
fan shaped

Ovate
egg-shaped, wide at base

Rosette
leaflets in tight circular rings

Alternate
leaflets arranged alternately

Hastate
triangular with basal lobes

Palmate
resembles a hand

Spatulate
spoon-shaped

Aristate
with a spine-like tip

Lanceolate
pointed at both ends

Pedate
palmate, divided lateral lobes

Spear-shaped
pointed, barbed base

Bipinnate
leaflets also pinnate

Linear
parallel margins, elongate

Peltate
stem attached centrally

Subulate
tapering point, awl-shaped

Cordate
heart-shaped, stem in cleft

Lobed
deeply indented margins

Perfoliate
stem seeming to pierce leaf

Trifoliate/Ternate
leaflets in threes

Cuneate
wedge shaped, acute base

Obcordate
heart-shaped, stem at point

Odd Pinnate
leaflets in rows, one at tip

Tripinnate
leaflets also bipinnate

Deltoid
triangular

Obovate
egg-shaped, narrow at base

Even Pinnate
leaflets in rows, two at tip

Truncate
squared-off apex

Digitate
with finger-like lobes

Obtuse
bluntly tipped

Pinnatisect
deep, opposite lobing

Unifoliate
having a single leaf

Elliptic
oval-shaped, small or no point

Opposite
leaflets in adjacent pairs

Reniform
kidney-shaped

Whorled
rings of three or more leaflets

What is Grafting?

Grafting is the process of combining two different plants to create a single one

It requires lots of skill and practice, but has been successfully achieved by providing a clean cut on the two plants and taping the ends together until theyheal

The purpose is to combine one plant's qualities of flowering or fruiting with the roots of another that offers vigour and resilience

Most plants need to be grafted within their own genus - such as potatoes and tomatoes - but it is sometimes possible to graft those of a differing makeup

Key to Leaf Morphology

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Reniform
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Whorled
rings of three or more leaflets

Margin

Ciliate
with fine hairs

Crenate
with rounded teeth

Dentate
with symmetrical teeth

Denticulate
with fine dentition

Doubly Serrate
serrate with sub-teeth

Entire
even, smooth throughout

Lobate
indented, but not to midline

Serrate
teeth forward-pointing

Serrulate
with fine serration

Sinuate
with wave-like indentations

Spiny
with sharp stiff points

Undulate
widely wavy

Venation

Arcuate
secondary veins bending toward apex

Cross-Venulate
small veins connecting secondary veins

Dichotomous
veins branching symmetrically in pairs

Longitudinal
veigns aligned mostly along long axis of leaf

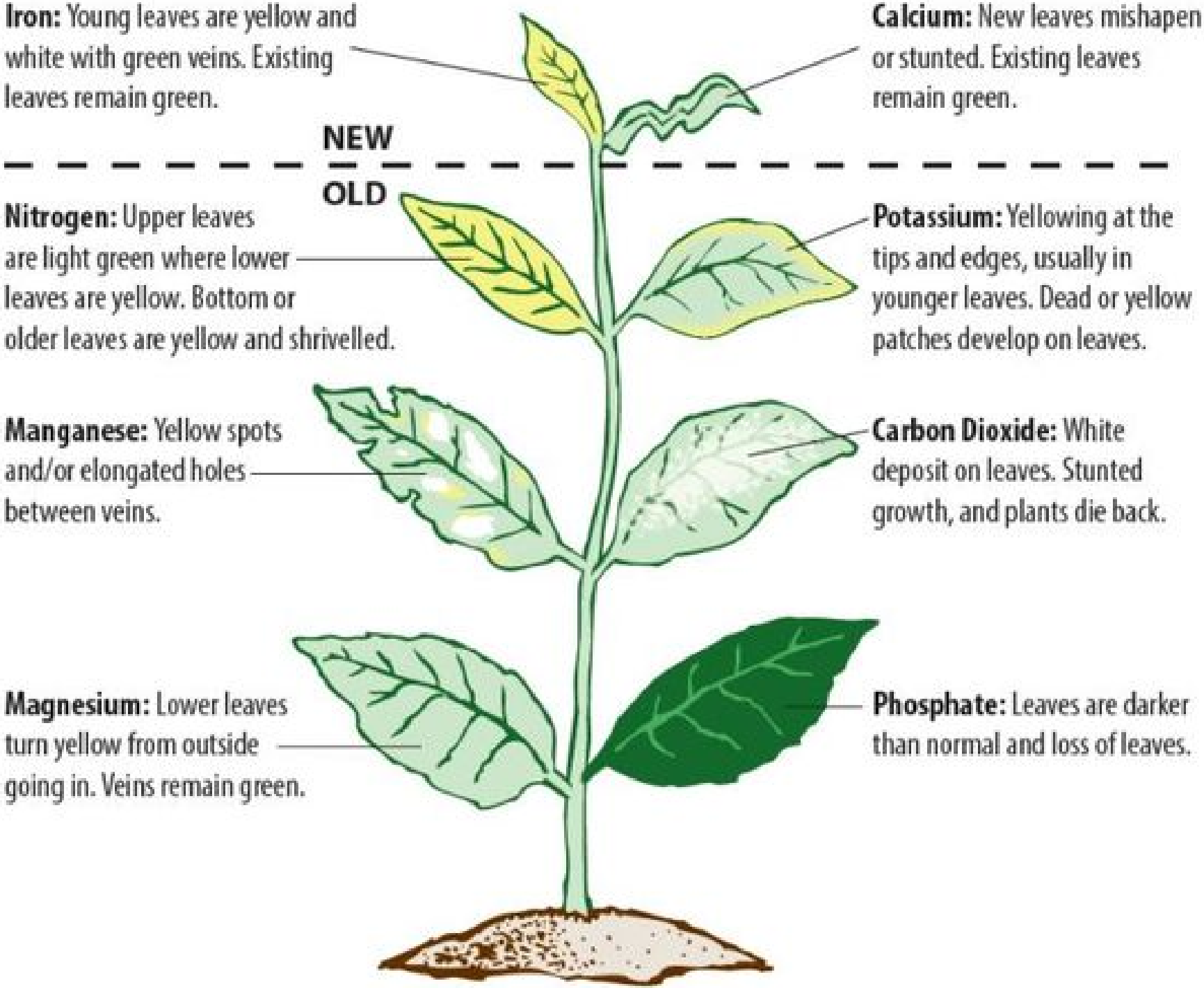
Palmate
several primary veins diverging from a point

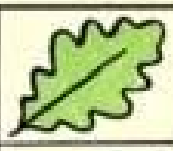
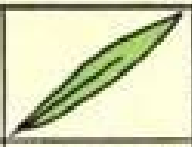
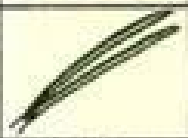
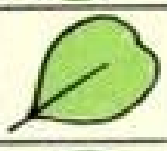
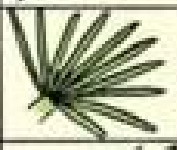
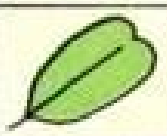
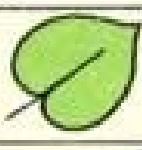
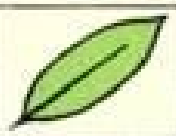
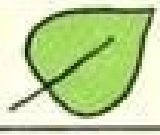
Parallel
veins arranged axially, not intersecting

Pinnate
secondary veins paired oppositely

Reticulate
smaller veins forming a network

Rotate
in peltate leaves, veins radiating


Iron: Young leaves are yellow and white with green veins. Existing leaves remain green.
Calcium: New leaves mishapen or stunted. Existing leaves remain green.
NEW
OLD
Nitrogen: Upper leaves are light green where lower leaves are yellow. Bottom or older leaves are yellow and shrivelled.
Potassium: Yellowing at the tips and edges, usually in younger leaves. Dead or yellow patches develop on leaves.
Manganese: Yellow spots and/or elongated holes between veins.
Carbon Dioxide: White deposit on leaves. Stunted growth, and plants die back.
Magnesium: Lower leaves turn yellow from outside going in. Veins remain green.
Phosphate: Leaves are darker than normal and loss of leaves.

OAK		Smooth	Opp.	D	OSIER WILLOWS		Smooth Toothed	Alt. Alt.	D D
BEECH HORNBEAM		Shiny Toothed	Alt. Alt.	D D	SALLOW CRAB APPLE		Smooth Toothed	Alt. Alt.	D D
BIRCH		Smooth Toothed	Alt.	D	PINE		Pairs	-	E
ALDER		Rough Toothed	Alt.	D	CEDAR LARCH		Bunches	- -	E D
LIME HAZEL		Smooth Toothed Rough Toothed	Alt. Alt.	D D	SPRUCE		Brush	-	E
ELM		Rough Toothed	Alt.	D	YEW		Spiky	-	E
ASH ROWAN		Smooth Toothed	Opp. Alt.	D D	HOLLY HOLM OAK		Shiny Leathery	Alt. Alt.	E E
SYCAMORE		Leathery	Opp.	D	BOX		Shiny	Opp.	E
Field MAPLE		Smooth	Opp.	D	WHITE BEAM		Toothed White under	Alt.	D
MAPLE PLANE		Smooth Leathery	Opp. Alt.	D D	WALNUT ELDER		Smooth Toothed	Opp. Opp.	D D
SWEET CHESTNUT		Shiny Toothed	Alt.	D	CHERRY BLACKTHORN		Smooth Toothed	Alt. Alt.	D D
HORSE CHESTNUT		Toothed	Opp.	D	MULBERRY		Shiny Toothed	Alt.	D
WHT. POPLAR		White under	Alt.	D	MEDLAR		Downy under	Alt.	D
BLK POPLAR ASPEN		Smooth Toothed	Alt. Alt.	D D	HAWTHORN		Shiny	Alt.	D

Opp.= Opposite Alt.= Alternate E.= Evergreen D.= Deciduous

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